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DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW CANADIAN BRACONIDÆ.

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The interesting new species of Braconidæ described below, unless otherwise stated, were all captured by my good friend Mr. W. Hague Harrington, at Ottawa, Canada.

BRACON FABR.

(1) *Bracon brachyurus* n. sp.

♀.—Length $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; ovip. $\frac{1}{5}$ mm. Black, polished; mandibles, palpi and legs, except the posterior coxæ and the basal two-thirds of their femora, yellowish-brown. Tegulæ honey-yellow. The head is transverse, the cheeks rounded off posteriorly. Antennæ 22-jointed. The parapsides are not sharply defined, only indicated by slight depressions in the mesonotal surface. Metathorax finely rugose with a delicate median keel. Abdomen oval, depressed, the 1st and 2nd segments wrinkled or slightly rugose, the segments beyond smooth, shining, and all of nearly an equal length. Wings hyaline, the venation brown; the recurrent nervure is not interstitial with the 1st transverse cubital, and the 2nd branch of the radius is about twice the length of the 1st.

Described from a single specimen.

(2) *Bracon melanaspis* n. sp.

♀.—Length $2\frac{3}{5}$ mm.; ovip. $\frac{3}{5}$ m.m. Black, polished; mandibles, palpi and legs, except the posterior pair which are entirely black except the apex of the femora, and extreme apex of abdomen, brownish-yellow. The wide lateral membranous portion of 1st abdominal segment, pale yellow. The head as in the previous species. Antennæ very long 28-jointed. Tegulæ black. Parapsidal grooves not sharply defined, and fringed with long hairs. The scutellum is also sparsely pubescent. Metathorax and pleuræ smooth, shining. Abdomen oval, the 1st segment with a smooth, black shield, the sides of which are parallel and the disk

with a slight elevation. Wings greyish-hyaline, due to the pubescence, venation brown, the 1st branch of the radius more than half as long as the 2nd, the recurrent nervure not interstitial with the 1st transverse cubital.

Described from one specimen.

(3) *Bracon nigradorsum* n. sp.

♀.—Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; ovip. $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. Black, polished; mandibles, palpi, legs, including coxæ, and the abdomen, except the disk of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th segments, which are black, wholly pale brownish-yellow. Tegulæ honey-yellow. Antennæ 35-jointed. Parapsides distinct. Metathorax and mesopleuræ smooth, polished, the latter with a single fovea near the posterior suture. Metapleuræ very hairy. Abdomen long oval, the shield of the 1st segment trapezoidal, finely rugose, rounded off at apex and between it and the lateral margins of the segment are two long channels; the 2nd segment is slightly shagreened at base. Wings hyaline, strongly iridescent, the venation brown; the 2nd branch of the radius is twice the length of the 1st, the recurrent nervure not interstitial.

SPATHIUS NEES.

(4) *Spathius Canadensis* n. sp.

♀.—Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; ovip. $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. Reddish-brown, the dorsum of thorax blackish or dark fuscous, the abdomen, except the long petiole and the base of the 2nd segment, black. The antennæ are honey-yellow, very long, multiarticulate, the posterior femora and tibiæ slightly fuscous. Head perfectly smooth, polished; the thorax delicately shagreened, the parapsidal grooves very distinct, deep; the metathorax with 3 or 4 delicate longitudinal carinæ. Wings fuscous, the base and tips hyaline and with a white or hyaline band across the middle, including the basal half of the stigma.

Described from one specimen. The species comes nearest to *L. Laflammei* Prov., but is readily separated from it and other species by its smaller size, perfectly smooth head and by the brevity of the ovipositor.

CÆNOPHANES FÖRSTER.

(5) *Cænophanes borealis* n. sp.

♀.—Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm.; ovip. $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. Very elongate, black, finely rugose; the quadrate head is smooth, but with delicate transverse aciculations on

the vertex ; the apical portion of 3, 4 and 5 abdominal segments, two-thirds of the 6th and the 7th wholly smooth and polished. Antennæ honey-yellow, long and slender. Legs brownish-yellow, the posterior coxæ black, the anterior and middle pairs more or less dusky basally. Parapsidal grooves distinct, the middle lobe with a median longitudinal furrow. Wings hyaline, the venation as usual, the 1st transverse cubital vein obliterated.

Described from one specimen.

RHOGAS NEES.

(6) *Rhogas mellipes* n. sp.

♂.—Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Black ; Antennæ 29-jointed, brown ; mandibles, palpi and apical abdominal segment white ; legs, including coxæ uniformly pale honey-yellow. Head smooth, polished, the face with some sparse hairs. Thorax with parapsides distinct, the three lobes, except the middle lobe posteriorly just in front of the scutellum where it is coarsely rugose, are smooth and polished. Scutellum rufous. The upper portion of the mesopleuræ and the metathorax coarsely rugose. Abdomen, except the three basal segments which are coarsely longitudinally striated, smooth, shining ; the apical edge of the 3rd segment is tinged with rufous. Wings hyaline, the venation pale brown ; the second branch of the radius is only slightly longer than the 1st.

Described from one specimen.

MICROPLITIS FÖRSTER.

(7) *Microplitis cincta* n. sp.

♂.—Length $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm. Black, opaque, rugoso-punctate, and with a sparse, short pubescence ; the palpi, legs, the membranous portion of the 1st, and 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments reddish-yellow ; the posterior coxæ basally, a small spot at extreme tips of their femora and tarsi fuscous ; the apical joints of antennæ and the middle tarsi are also fuscous. Antennæ 18-jointed, black, except as mentioned, longer than the body, the 1st two joints of flagellum of about an equal length, and slightly longer than the joints beyond. Parapsides indicated slightly posteriorly. Mesopleuræ with an oblique groove on the disk. Metathorax coarsely rugose without carinæ, except two slight ones laterally extending in the form of an indistinct channel from the rounded spiracles. Abdomen

oval, depressed, smooth and shining; the shield of the 1st segment linear, and with the posterior corners rounded off. Wings hyaline, the stigma and most of the costæ, brown-black, the other veins brown; areolet large, closed.

Described from one specimen.

This species comes nearest to *M. mamestræ* Weed.

OPIUS WESMAEL.

(8) *Opius Canadensis* n. sp.

♂.—Length $2\frac{2}{5}$ mm. Black, polished; the orbits broadly, the face wholly, the scape and two or three flagellar joints beneath, legs, including coxæ, the lateral or membranous portion of 1st and 2nd abdominal segments, and the suture between the 2nd and 3rd, all honey-yellow; the posterior tibiæ apically and their tarsi slightly dusky. Antennæ as long as the body, 35-jointed, brown. Wings hyaline, the venation brown, the recurrent nervure almost interstitial with the first transverse cubital, the median and submedian cells of an equal length. Metathorax smooth, with some sparse, long bristles scattered over its surface. The shield of the 1st abdominal segment is longer than wide, smooth, the disk impressed, the sides parallel; the 2nd and 3rd segments are slightly rugose, the following smooth, shining, sparsely hairy.

Described from one specimen.

(9) *Opius bicarinatus* n. sp.

♂.—Length $3\frac{2}{5}$ mm. Robust, black, shining and pubescent. Head broad, rugosely punctate; face with glittering pile; palpi and legs pale rufous, the posterior coxæ black. The thorax has the parapsidal grooves coarsely indicated and punctured at bottom, across the base of the scutellum is a deep broad fovea, while the pleuræ are rugoso-punctate. The metathorax is finely rugose, and there is a large fovea on each side of the post scutellum. Abdomen oval, depressed, rufous, the base and apex black; the 1st segment is the longest with two carinæ on the disk and rugose, the 2nd segment is also rugose, while the following segments are smooth and covered with fine hairs. Wings hyaline, the venation dark brown; the 2nd submarginal cell is much narrowed at apex, from an exceedingly short 2nd transverse cubital nervure, and this will be found to be a good character to distinguish the species.

Described from one specimen.

IDIASTA FÖRSTER.

(10) *Idiasta macrocera* n. sp.

♂.—Length $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm. Black, highly polished, the second abdominal segment with a rufous stain. Antennæ 40-jointed, nearly twice as long as the body, brown, the scape and 2nd joint red, the 4th about one-third longer than the 3rd. Palpi pale; mandibles and legs red. Thorax with the parapsidal grooves indicated only anteriorly by short, punctate lines, a grooved line on the shoulders and a fovea just in front of the scutellum. The scutellum has at base two large foveæ separated by a slight carina. Mesopleuræ smooth, with a broad punctate space between them and the mesopectus. Metathorax coarsely rugose. Abdomen ovate, and excepting the petiole, which is longitudinally striated, smooth and polished. Wings hyaline, the stigma very large, ovate, brown, the veins paler.

Described from one specimen.

APHIDIUS NEES.

(11) *Aphidius macrogaster* n. sp.

♂.—Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Head, thorax and legs rufous; the anterior legs slightly yellowish. The abdomen is very long, lanceolate, slightly more than twice the length of the head and thorax combined, terminating in a small curved prong. Antennæ 20-jointed, brown, the joints of the flagellum about twice as long as thick. The mesonotum exhibits some fine longitudinal aciculations just in front of the scutellum and the parapsidal grooves are present, otherwise it is smooth and shining. Wings hyaline, the venation brown; the 2nd branch of the radius is about as long as the transverse cubital nervure.

Described from one specimen.

The species approaches nearest to *A. bicolor* Ashm.; but that species is larger, the head black, and the sculpture of the mesonotum is different.

(12) *Aphidius crassicornis* n. sp.

♂.—Length $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm. Black polished; clypeus piceous; mandibles, palpi, two basal antennal joints and legs, yellow, the middle and posterior tibiæ and tarsi slightly obfuscated. Antennæ 21-jointed, stouter than usual and remarkable for the shortness of the flagellar joints, which are hardly longer than wide and readily separate the species from all other described forms. The abdomen, except a rufous tinge on the 2nd seg-

ment, is black, smooth, the petiole being slightly roughened and about twice as long as wide. Wings hyaline, the venation brown.

Described from one specimen. A ♀ named in ms. *A. brevicornis*, but which I now believe to be the opposite sex of the above species, agrees with it in colour, but has unusually short, 16-jointed antennæ that do not extend beyond the apex of the metathorax, and while the flagellar joints are also short, they are yet distinctly longer than wide.

The opportunity is taken here to describe three other species in this genus, which have been long in my collection, as follows:—

(13) *Aphidius pinaphidis* n. sp.

♂ ♀.—Length $2\frac{2}{5}$ to 3 mm. Brownish-yellow; in the ♂ the occiput, disks of metathorax and abdomen are black or blackish; in the ♀ only the abdomen shows a dark blotch or shade above toward the tip, otherwise it is wholly brownish-yellow. The ♂ antennæ are 25-jointed, the ♀ 16-jointed, and in both sexes the flagellum is black, the joints being longer than wide, while the mesonotum is distinctly punctate. Wings hyaline, venation as usual brown.

Hab.—Jacksonville, Fla.

Described from several specimens reared by me many years ago from the pine aphid *Lachnus Australis*.

(14) *Aphidius bifasciatus* n. sp.

♀.—Length $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm. Brownish-yellow; the abdomen and flagellum black, the petiole yellowish.

This species has 20-jointed antennæ, a peculiar shagreened punctuation, no parapsidal grooves, two transverse brown bands on the anterior wings, and thickened or swollen posterior femora.

Hab.—Jacksonville, Fla.

Described from a single specimen reared from the pine aphid. The banded front wings and the swollen posterior thighs readily distinguish the species.

(15) *Aphidius nigriceps* n. sp.

♂.—Length $2\frac{2}{5}$ to $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm. Bright yellow testaceous, smooth and polished; the head above and the disk of the mesonotum black. Sometimes the disk of two or three of the abdominal segments also show dusky blotches or shades. The antennæ are 21 or 22-jointed, very long, black, except the two basal joints; the flagellar joints are about twice as long as

thick and delicately fluted. The mesonotal grooves are wanting. Metathorax areolated. The abdominal petiole is about two and a-half times as long as wide, finely rugose and with a slight constriction at about the middle above. The middle and posterior tarsi are slightly dusky. Wings hyaline, the venation pale, the 2nd branch of the radius longer than the transverse cubital nervure.

Described from two specimens taken by Mr. E. A. Schwarz, at Oakland, Md.

LIPOLEXIS FÖRSTER.

(16) *Lipolexis fuscicornis* n. sp.

♀.—Length $1\frac{3}{5}$ mm. Black, polished; mandibles, palpi, two basal joints of antennæ base of third, legs and petiole flavo-testaceous, the 2nd abdominal segment piceous. Face scaly. Antennæ 12-jointed, the flagellum slightly thickened toward tip, fuscous, the joints twice as long as thick. Wings hyaline, the venation brown, the radius unusually long and almost forming a closed radial cell.

Taken at Ottawa. This is the only species to be described in this genus with 12-jointed antennæ, and this character, with the long radial vein, will readily distinguish it from the several other species now placed here.

HISTEROMERUS WESMAEL.

(17) *Histeromerus Canadensis* n. sp.

♀.—Length $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; ovip. $\frac{2}{5}$ mm. Black, polished; collar and prosternum flavo-testaceous; legs yellowish-red. The oblong head is a little longer than wide, a little wider behind than in front, smooth and polished, except some punctures above the clypeus. Antennæ 15-jointed, and when extended backward extend only to the tegulæ. The dorsum of thorax is flattened, the parapsidal grooves indicated only anteriorly by some punctures. The abdomen is as long as the head and thorax together, compressed, black, the sutures of the ventral segments tinged with yellow. Wings subhyaline, somewhat narrowed, the veins brown; the 2nd submarginal cell is long and rather narrow, about one-third longer than the 3rd; the recurrent nervure enters the 2nd submarginal cell at its lower posterior angle.

Described from a single specimen. Its smaller size, colour and the paucity of joints in the antennæ, will at once separate it from *H. mystacinus* Wesmael.